

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS.

FISH OFFICES!

Line.	\$0.70
.....	.03
.....	.06
.....	.15
.....	.50

293 Broadway,
New York City.

AINS

re included in the
is a chance to fill
cost as the packets
European. You will
are of these. Some
ar or more, and all

.....	\$0.35
.....	.75
.....	1.50

Following:
w cut to shape
gue from \$4.00
revenues 1.00
e post free. [20]

Station G,
Washington, D. C.

PS..

TION

/ PRICES

Cat.	My
Price.	Price
mint..	\$10.50 \$5.00
.....	15.00 7.50
.....	20.00 10.00
.....	16.00 8.00
.....	12.00 6.00
.....	8.50 4.25
on piece 7.50
.....	6.00 3.00
.....	6.00 3.00
.....	4.00 2.00
paper ..	5.00 2.50
.....	30.00 15.00
.....	1.50 .75
.....	1.25 .60
.....	2.50 1.25
.....	7.00 3.50
.....	10.00 5.00
.....	13.50 6.75
.....	5.00 2.50
.....	1.50 .75
.....	3.50 1.75
.....	16.50 8.25
mint....	16.50 8.25
.....	2.00 1.00
.....	3.50 1.75

ICO.

.....	.60 .30
.....	1.50 .75
.....	2.50 1.25
.....	3.00 1.50
.....	18.00 9.00
.....	.60 .30
.....	1.00 .50
.....	2.50 1.25
.....	3.00 1.50
.....	2.00 1.00
.....	1.00 .50
.....	10.00 5.00
.....	4.00 2.00

ATES.

.....	\$2.00 \$1.00
.....	1.25 .60
.....	4.00 2.00
.....	6.00 3.00
.....	30.00 15.00
.....	7.50 3.75
.....	3.50 1.75
.....	7.00 3.50
.....	5.00 2.50
.....	3.00 1.50
.....	15.00 7.50
.....	1.50 .75

NES.

.....	2.50 1.25
.....	2.00 1.00
.....	4.50 2.25
.....	4.00 2.00
.....	2.50 1.25
.....	6.00 3.00
.....	6.00 3.00
.....	4.00 2.00
.....	3.50 1.75
.....	2.00 1.00
.....	3.00 1.50
.....	7.00 3.50
.....	15.00 7.50
.....	16.00 8.00
.....	14.00 7.00
.....	1.25 .60
.....	3.50 1.75
.....	4.00 2.00
.....	5.00 2.50

still available for postage. As a rule they are finer impressions than the general issue, but were sold *without gum*. They were made for exhibition purposes and were only sold at the office of the Third Asst. P. M. G. Special printings were made of some issues during their currency. *Die proofs* and *plate proofs* were made of these reissues when the contractors were the American Co., therefore the sequence runs:—

- (i) Die proofs, reprints.
(j) Plate proofs, reprints.
(k) Issued stamp, reprints.

Lord Crawford states that his aim has been, as far as possible, to show:—

- (a) The use of the die before its use as a stamp; e.g. bank-notes with heads of Franklin and Washington used for 1c and 3c issue 1851.
(b) The sketch or design from which the die was made. Of these there are very many submitted, as a rule, by the contractors of the instant.
(c) In the picture stamps of 1869 reduced five types were made and etched of the paintings in the Capitol.

From the above it can readily be seen what an enormous task the owner has set himself, and while it is of course impossible to carry out the whole scheme in every case yet there are but few issues in which the major portion is not represented. Each stamp of each issue is treated in turn and elaborate notes are to be found on every page. The WEEKLY stated last May that:

"Nothing seems to have escaped Lord Crawford's attention and all has been carefully set down that others may profit by it. These notes cover the history of the stamps, dates of issue, quantities issued, names of makers, sizes of the plates, differences between the stamps and others of similar designs, etc., etc. Whenever dies were altered, designs modified or similar changes made, it is all carefully pointed out for us. The notes are so full and complete that one who is not at all acquainted with stamps can view the collection with understanding and appreciation. We have had great students of stamps before today but none have gone further into their subject than Lord Crawford. If others have known as much about stamps they have failed to set down their knowledge in such practical shape for our benefit. We must take off our hats to Lord Crawford as the most thorough and painstaking philatelist of our day."

Of the collection itself we may say that the first volume contains the postmasters' provisionals including a magnificent copy of the Annapolis envelope, 5c and 10c Baltimore on original covers, all the St. Louis stamps, mostly on original covers, the New Haven stamp, and over fifty of the New York stamps. The carriers' stamps were also here including reconstructed sheets of the Baltimore stamps.

With the second volume begin the government stamps proper, and running through the succeeding volumes there seems to be very little omitted. Much detail is given to the experiments in grills for the 1861 issue, and the 1869 issue is well supplied with the rare inverts. Nor has his lordship neglected the Confederate States, and his display of their postmasters' provisionals is very extensive. But to write up the entire collection would take more time and space than we have at our disposal, and also a much more intimate acquaintance with it than the writer possesses. Suffice it to say that such a treat as this is seldom offered to the ordinary run of collectors, and those who have seen this wonderful collection can congratulate themselves on having examined a masterpiece in the development of specialized philately.

or damaged except by authority from the Government. The unified stamp will be used for both postal and receipt purposes. The above information has suggested a question which we intended to discuss some time ago: Are postage stamps used for parcel purposes of the same value in a collection as the same stamps used for the prepayment of letters and newspapers? We will meet any likely contention that stamps used for newspaper postage have as little right to be collectable as those used for parcels, by saying that letters and newspapers come under the same category, both being the conveyancers of news. But the contrary is the case with parcels. Whilst we fully agree with the objection to penmarked stamps, we at the same time are strongly of opinion that the leading philatelic bodies should have made strenuous efforts to have the stamps used for the transmission of parcels by post cancelled differently to those used for letter or newspaper postage. The regulations as they stand at present are mischievous. They have introduced a certain amount of fraud in the collecting of stamps, since the higher values are now fairly well accessible to most collectors, and their place in the album, in the majority of instances, is one of "pretence" only. Before cheap postage came on the scene, it was seldom that one saw a higher value stamp on a letter than the 2s, except on a banker's letter. Even the £5 stamp introduced into Great Britain in 1882 is open to question as a legitimate postage stamp. Parcels or bank notes sent through the post should be treated the same way as other parcels, and the stamps on the cover should not have the same value as stamps used for the prepayment of ordinary letters. Unfortunately as matters now stand there is no remedy; besides the mischief has already been done. Where the satire of the postage-revenue and the rejection of pen-marked postage stamps questions comes in is, that the prices of penmarked stamps of some countries, Tasmania for instance, are quoted in the catalogue at from 300 to 600 per cent. lower than those with the proper cancelling mark, although the cancellation on penmarked specimens having a number only, were legitimately used for postal purposes, several of the smaller offices in Tasmania not having been provided with a proper cancelling instrument. Yet these penmarked stamps, some dating back half-a-century, are of less value than some stamps used today for the carriage of a parcel of groceries through the post.

The reading of a paper by Mr. Waddington, the exchange superintendent, at the June meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club provoked a deal of interesting discussion. The subject chosen by the speaker was "Conditions in relation to catalogue values." One of the members touched the question of value of penmarked specimens. He instanced the issues of Tasmania prior to 1863, (the date fiscal regulations compelled the stamping of receipts and other documents). In many instances the stamps used for postal purposes were cancelled with a penmarked number only; the figures denoting the number of the post office which has no other method of cancelling stamps. Yet in the catalogues a stamp thus cancelled, which, with the proper postmark, is priced at from say, 15s to 70s, is valued at so many pence. This and other similar anomalies in Australian issues has never received the attention of the leading philatelic authorities. Penmarked Tasmanians prior to 1863 can thus be easily separated from stamps used for fiscal purposes. In Queensland, newspaper proprietors sending parcels of newspapers by post were allowed to cancel the stamps used to prepay postage by simply writing the name of the newspaper or the proprietors across the stamp, and no further cancellation was done by the postal

SPECIAL BARG.

UNITED STATES

In fine condition Full or

Cat. No. **UNUSED.**

263	1894, \$5.00 dark green.	...
245	1893, \$5.00 black, Columbia	...
244	1893, \$4.00 lake	...
243	1893, \$3.00 green,	...
242	1893, \$2.00 brown red,	...
241	1893, \$1.00 salmon,	...
240	1893, 50c slate bl. e,	...
239	1893, 3c orange brown,	...
238	1893, 15c green,	...
1c to 10c	8 varieties,	...
1c to \$5.00	16 varieties,	cor
218	1888, 90c purple,	...
86	1867, 1c blue, embossed	...
41	1837, 1c blue, type II	...
33	1851, 3c imp., un-covered pair	...

Please remit by Bills or P. O.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS

Western Hemi

COLOMBIAN REPI

No.	2c orange red, new	...
117a	10c bistre brown,	...
152	20c brown,	...
153	50c violet,	...
154	1 peso blue, used	...
155	50c " new	...
168	1 peso purple,	...
318	2½c lilac, used	...

ANTIOQUIA

129	1c blue (blk. of 4. all diff.)	...
137	20c green, new	...
138	30c rose,	...
139	40c blue,	...
140	50c brown,	...

1902 DOMINICA REPU

128-34	1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20 and 50c,	...
135	2c on 50c, black and violet,	...
137	5c on 50c,	...

1896 ECUADOR

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c and 1s, new	...
----------------------------------	-----

HAYTI.

28	3c lilac, used	...
29	5c orange,	...
33	2c deep blue, new	...
34	3c lilac gray, used	...
36	7c red, new	...
36	7c " used	...
37	20c brown, new	...
37	20c " used	...

1896 RE-ENGRAV

45	2c on 20c orange, new.....
59	10c orange red, used.....
68	1c yellow green, new.....
76	8c carmine, ".....

Order less than 50c postage ext

D. T. EATON, MU

It costs me, through advertisin
to get the name of a new colle
more than eats up all profit on th
worth that to me because I have
a customer.

I want new customers and I wa
to me fast, and I am willing to
will, therefore, sell you a

2c Proprietary, First Iss
for 40 Cents,

provided you send me the names
your collecting friends.

I give up all profit on this sal
acquainted" with a new custom

If you do not need a 2c Propri
ably furnish you with something
of a stock of, perhaps, 15,000 vari

E. T. PARK

BETHLEHEM,

The fellow who has the goods,
The fellow wi

and
The fellow who pleases the fello

goods.

HAWAIIAN "MIS"

I have for sale a good used cc

No. 4. "H. I. and U. S. Postag

Also

Hawaii 5c on 13c, unused
U. S. 90c 1868, grill, mint, superb	...
1851, 5c unused, no gum, fine	...
only	...
Ceylon, King, "Service" sets, be	...
new at fair prices.	...
Danish West Indies, error "1901	...
51, mint, superb	...
2c on 3c, S. G. & Co. No. 52, m	...
Porto Rico, "Coamo", strip of	...
different types, full price.	...
Trinidad, "O. S.", 5sh lake, min	...
British Guiana 1866, 10c, error "I	...
block of 4, mint, S. G. & Co.	...
Zanzibar 2½, error, S. G. & Co.	...
\$30.00 net only.	...
Transvaal 1887, 5½ green, "Speci	...

20th Cent

At a time during the post to

re, and au
.....\$0.35
......75
..... 1.50
.....
shape
n \$4.00
..... 1.00
..... .20
ee. [20
on G.
ton, D. C.

RICES

Cat.	My
Price.	Price
10.50	\$5.00
15.00	7.50
20.00	10.00
16.00	8.00
12.00	6.00
8.50	4.25
..	7.50
6.00	3.00
6.00	3.00
4.00	2.00
5.00	2.50
30.00	15.00
1.50	.75
1.25	.60
2.50	1.25
7.00	3.50
10.00	5.00
13.50	6.75
5.00	2.50
1.50	.75
3.50	1.75
16.50	8.25
16.50	8.25
2.00	1.00
3.50	1.75

.60	.30
1.50	.75
2.50	1.25
3.00	1.50
18.00	9.00
.60	.30
1.00	.50
2.50	1.25
3.00	1.50
2.00	1.00
1.00	.50
10.00	5.00
4.00	2.00

\$2.00	\$1.00
1.25	.60
4.00	2.00
6.00	3.00
30.00	15.00
7.50	3.75
3.50	1.75
7.00	3.50
5.00	2.50
3.00	1.50
15.00	7.50
1.50	.75

2.50	1.25
2.00	1.00
4.50	2.25
4.00	2.00
2.50	1.25
6.00	3.00
6.00	3.00
4.00	2.00
3.50	1.75
2.00	1.00
3.00	1.50
7.00	3.50
15.00	7.50
16.00	8.00
14.00	7.00
1.25	.60
3.50	1.75
4.00	2.00
5.00	2.50
3.50	1.75
6.50	3.25
6.00	3.00
2.00	1.00
6.00	3.00

d.
equally low
and Posses-
sion.
usual ref-
r,
ENGLAND.
ION "ME-

- (j) State proofs, reprints.
(k) Issued stamp, reprints.
Lord Crawford states that his aim has been, as far as possible, to show:—
(a) The use of the die before its use as a stamp; e. g. bank-notes with heads of Franklin and Washington used for 1c and 3c issue 1851.
(b) The sketch or design from which the die was made. Of these there are very many submitted, as a rule, by the contractors of the instant.
(c) In the picture stamps of 1869 reduced five types were made and etched of the paintings in the Capitol.

From the above it can readily be seen what an enormous task the owner has set himself, and while it is of course impossible to carry out the whole scheme in every case yet there are but few issues in which the major portion is not represented. Each stamp of each issue is treated in turn and elaborate notes are to be found on every page. The WEEKLY stated last May that:

"Nothing seems to have escaped Lord Crawford's attention and all has been carefully set down that others may profit by it. These notes cover the history of the stamps, dates of issue, quantities issued, names of makers, sizes of the plates, differences between the stamps and others of similar designs, etc., etc. Whenever dies were altered, designs modified or similar changes made, it is all carefully pointed out for us. The notes are so full and complete that one who is not at all acquainted with stamps can view the collection with understanding and appreciation. We have had great students of stamps before today but none have gone further into their subject than Lord Crawford. If others have known as much about stamps they have failed to set down their knowledge in such practical shape for our benefit. We must take off our hats to Lord Crawford as the most thorough and painstaking philatelist of our day."

Of the collection itself we may say that the first volume contains the postmasters' provisionals including a magnificent copy of the Annapolis envelope, 5c and 10c Baltimore on original covers, all the St. Louis stamps, mostly on original covers, the New Haven stamp, and over fifty of the New York stamps. The carriers' stamps were also here including reconstructed sheets of the Baltimore stamps.

With the second volume begin the government stamps proper, and running through the succeeding volumes there seems to be very little omitted. Much detail is given to the experiments in grills for the 1861 issue, and the 1869 issue is well supplied with the rare inverts. Nor has his lordship neglected the Confederate States, and his display of their postmasters' provisionals is very extensive. But to write up the entire collection would take more time and space than we have at our disposal, and also a much more intimate acquaintance with it than the writer possesses. Suffice it to say that such a treat as this is seldom offered to the ordinary run of collectors, and those who have seen this wonderful collection can congratulate themselves on having examined a masterpiece in the development of specialized philately.

2901

PEN MARKING OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

We learn from the *London Philatelist* that the penmarking of postage stamps is to be made illegal in India, as it has long been in Great Britain, in order to enable the introduction of the much-needed unified stamp for postal and revenue purposes. The *Indian Gazette* notifies that the postage on a postal article shall not be deemed prepaid if the stamp is obliterated, defaced

or torn being the conveyancers of news. But the contrary is the case with parcels. Whilst we fully agree with the objection to penmarked stamps, we at the same time are strongly of opinion that the leading philatelic bodies should have made strenuous efforts to have the stamps used for the transmission of parcels by post cancelled differently to those used for letter or newspaper postage. The regulations as they stand at present are mischievous. They have introduced a certain amount of fraud in the collecting of stamps, since the higher values are now fairly well accessible to most collectors, and their place in the album, in the majority of instances, is one of "pretence" only. Before cheap postage came on the scene, it was seldom that one saw a higher value stamp on a letter than the 2s, except on a banker's letter. Even the £5 stamp introduced into Great Britain in 1882 is open to question as a legitimate postage stamp. Parcels or bank notes sent through the post should be treated the same way as other parcels, and the stamps on the cover should not have the same value as stamps used for the prepayment of ordinary letters. Unfortunately as matters now stand there is no remedy; besides the mischief has already been done. Where the satire of the postage-revenue and the rejection of pen-marked postage stamps questions comes in is, that the prices of penmarked stamps of some countries, Tasmania for instance, are quoted in the catalogue at from 300 to 600 per cent. lower than those with the proper cancelling mark, although the cancellation on penmarked specimens having a number only, were legitimately used for postal purposes, several of the smaller offices in Tasmania not having been provided with a proper cancelling instrument. Yet these penmarked stamps, some dating back half-a-century, are of less value than some stamps used today for the carriage of a parcel of groceries through the post.

The reading of a paper by Mr. Waddington, the exchange superintendent, at the June meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club provoked a deal of interesting discussion. The subject chosen by the speaker was "Conditions in relation to catalogue values." One of the members touched the question of value of penmarked specimens. He instanced the issues of Tasmania prior to 1863, (the date fiscal regulations compelled the stamping of receipts and other documents). In many instances the stamps used for postal purposes were cancelled with a penmarked number only; the figures denoting the number of the post office which has no other method of cancelling stamps. Yet in the catalogues a stamp thus cancelled, which, with the proper postmark, is priced at from say, 15s to 70s, is valued at so many pence. This and other similar anomalies in Australian issues has never received the attention of the leading philatelic authorities. Penmarked Tasmanians prior to 1863 can thus be easily separated from stamps used for fiscal purposes. In Queensland, newspaper proprietors sending parcels of newspapers by post were allowed to cancel the stamps used to prepay postage by simply writing the name of the newspaper or the proprietors across the stamp, and no further cancellation was done by the postal authorities. Yet these stamps are in the penmarked condition of little value. The Victorian 4d beaded oval is also known cancelled with a penmark, yet no fiscal duties were in force until 1880. The 2d star of New Zealand, the early Fiji's, and some of the early New South Wales' are also known in a penmarked condition. Would it not be in the province of the Sydney Philatelic Club to offer a suggestion to the philatelic authorities in England with the view of having the true value of these stamps put on its proper basis?—*Australian Philatelist*.

33 1851, 3c imp., unsevered pair
Please remit by Bills or P. O.

G. F. ROTHFUCHS

Western Hemisphere

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC

No.	
117a	2c orange red, new.....
152	10c bistie brown, ".....
153	20c brown, ".....
154	50c violet, ".....
155	1 peso blue, used.....
166	50c " new.....
318	1 peso purple, ".....
401	2½c lilac, used.....

ANTIOQUIA

129	1c blue (blk. of 4, all diff.)...
137	20c green, new.....
138	30c rose, ".....
139	40c blue, ".....
140	50c brown, ".....
1902	DOMINICA REPUBLIC
128-34	1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20 and 50c, ".....
135	2c on 50c, black and violet, ".....
137	5c on 50c, ".....

1896 ECUADOR

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50c and 1s, new

HAYTI.

28	3c lilac, used.....
29	5c orange, ".....
32	2c deep blue, new.....
34	3c lilac gray, used.....
36	7c red, new.....
37	7c " used.....
37	20c brown, new.....
37	20c " used.....

1896 RE-ENGRAVED

	1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 20c, new.....
43	20c orange, used.....
45	2c on 20c orange, new.....
59	10c orange red, used.....
68	1c yellow green, new.....
76	8c carmine, ".....
77	10c red orange, ".....

Order less than 50c postage ext

Order less than 50c postage ext

D. T. EATON, MU

It costs me, through advertising to get the name of a new collector more than eats up all profit on the worth that to me because I have a customer.

I want new customers and I want to me fast, and I am willing to will, therefore, sell you a

2c Proprietary, First Issue for 40 Cents,

provided you send me the names your collecting friends. I give up all profit on this sale acquainted with a new customer. If you do not need a 2c Proprietary furnish you with something of a stock of, perhaps, 15,000 vari

E. T. PARK

BETHLEHEM,

The fellow who has the goods, The fellow who and The fellow who pleases the fellow goods.

HAWAIIAN "MIS"

I have for sale a good used cc No. 4. "H. I. and U. S. Postage Also Hawaii 5c on 13c, unused..... U. S. 90c 1868, grill, mint, superb " 1851, 5c unused, no gum, fine only..... Ceylon, King, "Service" sets, be new at fair prices. Danish West Indies, error "1901 51, mint, superb..... 2c on 3c, S. G. & Co. No. 52, m Porto Rico, "Coamo", strip of different types, full price.. Trinidad, "O. S.", 5sh lake, mint British Guiana 1896, 10c, error "I block of 4, mint, S. G. & Co. Zanzibar 2½, error, S. G. & Co. \$30.60 net only..... Transvaal 1887, 5½ green, "Speci

20th Cent

At no time during the past 10 so necessary for the collector promptly as now. Almost every to make changes. I sell as man issues than any other dealer in the C.A. I sent out at current price 9pi Cyprus, 10sh Lagos, 1½ So. If you desire to have new stamps pleased to send them to you at you buy at 10 or 15% I cannot for neither I nor anybody else class service unless they make a had better pay enough profit si everything than to save a few and miss the good stamps. I wa Why not write me!

FRANK P. BR

339 Washington St.,